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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.)

February 18, 1946. Vol. XXIV. No. 19.

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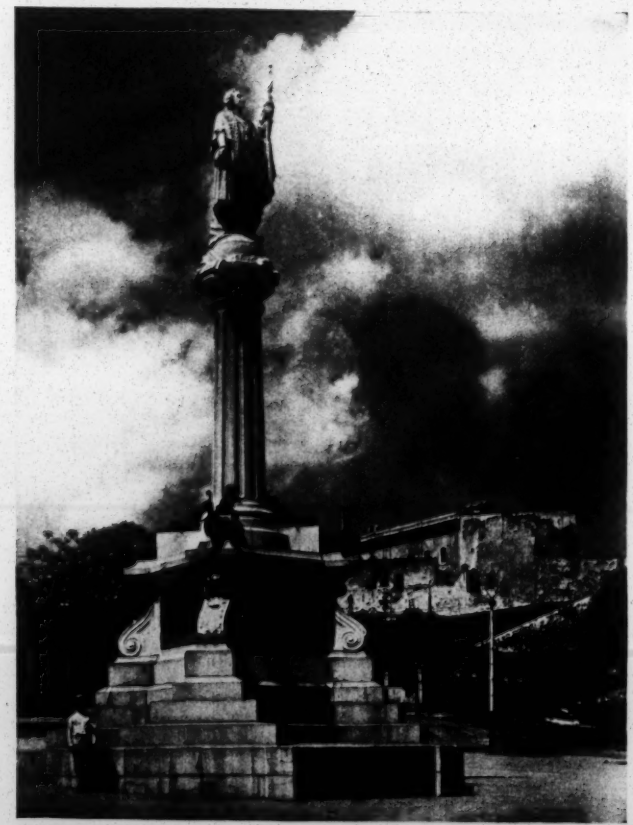

Charles Martin

COLUMBUS STANDS SENTINEL OVER A CARIBBEAN ISLE

From a globe-topped pedestal in the city of San Juan, Christopher Columbus looks down over the island of Puerto Rico—the only spot of United States territory on which he ever set foot. The monument, which stands in the Plaza de Colon, was dedicated in 1893, on the anniversary of his discovery of the island, which he named San Juan Bautista. In 1509, Ponce de Leon retitled the island when he was its governor. With the legend of its riches in mind, he called it Puerto Rico (rich port). But the capital city bears the discoverer's original name for the entire island. To the right ramparts of ancient Fort San Cristóbal climb the rocky heights overlooking the Atlantic. "The Admiral" looks across the island toward the Caribbean (Bulletin No. 2).

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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic School Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Originally entered as second-class matter January 27, 1922; re-entered as of April 27, 1943, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1946, by National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

British African Mandates Add to UNO's "Land Office Business"

THE three mandated parcels of tropical Africa which Great Britain plans to turn over to the United Nations' growing "real estate department" total eight times the area of England itself. All three regions—Tanganyika on the east (Indian Ocean) coast and British Cameroons and Togoland on the west (Gulf of Guinea) coast—were German colonial possessions prior to World War I. They have been administered by Great Britain for the past quarter century under League of Nations mandates.

Other African areas under mandate are French Cameroons and Togoland; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and the Union of South Africa's South-West Africa. South Africa has stated that its mandate has become part and parcel of the country and cannot be offered to UNO for trusteeship.

Tanganyika Is Land of Rubber, Sisal, and Big Game

Tanganyika, the largest British mandate, covers 360,000 square miles—as much as Texas plus Oregon. It lies just south of the Equator. On the north it is bordered by Britain's Kenya Colony, Uganda Protectorate, and Lake Victoria; on the west by Belgium's mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Lake Tanganyika; and on the southwest and south by Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Lake Nyasa, and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique).

Dar es Salaam, midway on Tanganyika's 500-mile coast, is the capital and main port of the mandate. It has a population of 30,000 people. The rich islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, constituting Britain's Protectorate of Zanzibar, lie in the Indian Ocean just off the coast of Tanganyika.

The big game for which Africa is famous abounds in western Tanganyika. Vast forests yield mahoganies and other hardwoods. Sisal and rubber cultivation was accelerated during World War II to relieve Allied shortages. Coffee, cotton, grain, and copra are important in normal export trade.

Near the Kenya border rises Mt. Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak (19,317 feet). Steppe country between mountain ranges supports five million cattle and nearly as many sheep and goats. Hide exports are large. Some 6,500 whites direct the labor and welfare of more than five million native Negroes. At Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika's eastern shore, occurred the famous meeting of Stanley and Livingstone, African explorers (illustration, next page). This was only 75 years ago, a fact pointing up the extreme newness of central Africa.

Western Areas Shared with France

British Cameroons, slightly larger than Maine, forms a disjointed finger of land ranging from lush coastal plantations to mountain jungles. In two nearly joining pieces, it reaches from the Gulf of Guinea northeastward toward Lake Chad. Under the League mandate, Britain has administered it as part of Nigeria.

Under German ownership the area was a western slice of Kamerun, the bulk of which was mandated to France after the First World War. On the British portion, 900,000 Bantu and Sudan Negroes produce rubber, cacao, bananas, and palm oil.

Westward from Cameroons across Nigeria and French Dahomey lies Togoland, which German colonists surrendered to British and French forces at the very start of World War I. Mandated to Britain and now offered to UNO supervision, the western and smaller half has been administered as a unit with the Gold

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Maynard Owen Williams

AT THE HEAD OF A VALLEY, BESIDE RUNNING WATER, 'AMMAN SPRAWLS AMID RUINS OF FORMER CITIES

When the capital of Trans-Jordan was called Philadelphia, the Romans built an amphitheater (left) seating 6,000 spectators. The eight columns in front are the remains of a 50-unit Corinthian colonnade. Before Philadelphia was built, in the third century B.C., this location was occupied by the Biblical Rabbath-Ammon, capital city of the Ammonites captured by King David and the Israelites after a long siege. A spring amid the distant poplars is a source of the Jabbok, a Jordan tributary and one of the few watercourses in this arid Near East land (Bulletin No. 5).

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

War-Born Caribbean Commission Continues Work in Peacetime

THE Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which meets February 21 at Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas in "the Virgin Islands of the United States" (as they are officially known), is helping to develop a laboratory for economic and social improvement in the West Indies and neighboring mainland countries of the Caribbean.

For four years the commission has been quietly studying the problems of West Indian colonies and other dependent areas. Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic have not been included in the survey as they are independent nations. However, these larger island countries, as well as the little dependencies, were vitally affected by the commission's war work.

Schooner Pool Helps Out Land-water Highway

They shared in the benefits of the "land-water highway." This route was designed by the commission to save from German submarines shipments of food and manufactured goods needed in the Caribbean area, and mainland-bound bauxite, sugar, and other "stateside" imports. By such varied forms of transport as trucks, railways, and small vessels, supplies were moved safely across islands and wide and narrow straits from Florida to the eastern ends of Jamaica and of Puerto Rico. The route saved about 800 miles of travel on the open sea.

To assure islanders sufficient food and to provide munitions for the islands' defense forces, the commission organized the West Indies Schooner Pool. Scores of vessels of all types employed in the interisland trade were made available for prompt use. With headquarters at Barbados and agents in the principal ports (illustration, next page), the pool operated successfully among the islands and down to British Guiana on the South American coast.

The West Indies have a land area of 92,000 square miles, or roughly twice that of Pennsylvania. Their population is estimated at about nine million. These tropical islands depend largely on outside sources for both food and manufactured goods. Their fertile lowland regions are devoted almost exclusively to sugar cane. The Caribbean area produces 18 per cent of the world's sugar.

Great Britain and the United States created the commission in 1942 to encourage and strengthen social and economic cooperation between the two governments and their Caribbean possessions. France and the Netherlands, which also have territory in the West Indies, have only recently affiliated themselves with the work. The commission is purely advisory. Although organized during the war, it is not a wartime body but one dedicated to promote the peacetime development of the Caribbean.

West Indian Conference Held First Meeting in Barbados

In 1943 the commission established the Caribbean Research Council of experts to survey the needs of the area and to cooperate with other research workers. A committee of this council has charge of research into agriculture, food, fisheries, and forestry.

One of the commission's outstanding achievements was the organization of the West Indies Conference which met in Barbados in 1944. This group considered such questions as raising the nutritional level, industrial development, and public works looking to the improvement of public health, education, housing, and agriculture.

Delegates to the 1944 conference represented individual islands or such groups

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Coast Colony and Northern Territories adjoining on the west.

About as large as Maryland, the portion of Togoland under British mandate extends 350 miles inland from its southern limit close to, but not touching, the Gulf of Guinea coast. Its 400,000 natives produce cocoa, cotton, coffee, and palm products for export.

Note: The former German colonial possessions in Africa which Great Britain plans to transfer to the UNO may be located on the National Geographic Society's Map of Africa, which appeared as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1943. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

For additional information on central African regions, see "Nigeria: From the Bight of Benin to Africa's Desert Sands," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1944; "Trans-Africa Safari," September, 1938*; and "The Mandate of Cameroun," February, 1931*. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.*)

Bulletin No. 1, February 18, 1946

T. Alexander Barns

STANLEY'S RESPECTFUL AND MODEST GREETING—"DR. LIVINGSTONE, I PRESUME,"—WAS SPOKEN ON THIS SPOT IN 1871

At Ujiji, in Tanganyika, the great Scottish missionary-explorer was encountered, after months of searching, by Henry M. Stanley, an English adventurer leading the expedition of an American newspaper. David Livingstone died soon after the meeting, but Stanley continued exploring and cleared up many of the remaining mysteries of central Africa's geography. The mango tree in this old picture was planted by the two explorers themselves; the cement blocks were placed by Belgian soldiers who occupied this part of German East Africa (now Tanganyika) during the First World War.

A PLACE TO KEEP YOUR MAPS

For members, subscribers, and others who find it difficult to keep together their *Geographic* maps, the National Geographic Society offers a Map File 10¾ by 7¾ inches, bound like a book in gold-embossed maroon buckram, with ten map pockets of heavy gray manila paper, plainly numbered. A correspondingly numbered blank list, on which the maps may be recorded, is attached inside the front cover. The capacious file holds either 20 maps, or 10 maps with their indexes. Price of the Map File is $2.50 postpaid in U. S. and possessions; elsewhere $2.75 in U. S. funds.

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Problem Areas of Europe: 7. East Prussia

(This is the seventh of a series of nine articles on European trouble spots.)

EAST Prussia, a German "island" in a Slavic "sea," has long borne the brunt of Slav-German enmity and can claim to be one of Europe's most disrupted regions. It has been an outpost of German militarism thrust eastward in a struggle for supremacy which has ebbed and flowed across eastern Europe for over 700 years.

One of Europe's least-known areas, East Prussia is about half the size of Maine. With a population of just over two million, it is thinly settled. Part of the great northern European plain, its landscape is bleak, yet varied by pine forests, windswept heaths, shallow valleys, sand dunes, and barren moors.

Cold Weather and Glacial Soil Are Agricultural Handicaps

East Prussia's summers are short, its winters long and bitter. The almost tideless Baltic is icebound three months of the year. Shifting dunes form long sandspits *(nehrungs)* which enclose large fresh-water lagoons. The region is noted for its amber deposits, its herds of elk (now extinct elsewhere in Europe), and its resorts. The German *Luftwaffe* learned to fly in special glider schools on this coast. Masuria, East Prussia's southern section, is a wild country whose dense forests are studded with more than 3,000 lakes—a fisherman's paradise.

With an average yearly temperature of 44 degrees Fahrenheit, and poor soil, the province has waged relentless war against man's efforts to make the land productive. Only scientific fertilization has made farming profitable. Potatoes, rye, oats, flax, and hemp are the chief crops in the northern valleys—the most productive farm lands. East Prussia is noted for its cattle and horses. Timber is a valuable resource. Before World War II manufacturing was confined to the large towns and employed only about one-third of the people.

Baltic barbarians called Prussians originally peopled the land. Early in the 13th century a German monastic order, the Teutonic Knights, settled just east of the Oder River. Shrewd, ruthless leadership brought the knights wealth and power, but by the 1400's the order had lost its early vigor. At the Battle of Tannenberg in 1410, Polish and Lithuanian forces smashed Teutonic power and halted its eastward surge for 350 years.

Prussia's War Machine Developed under Frederick the Great

The knights' grand master remained as head of a shrunken Duchy of Prussia (about half of modern 15,000-square-mile East Prussia) until the order was suppressed early in the 19th century. In 1618 it was joined by inheritance to Brandenburg, the province around Berlin. Modern Prussia was founded in 1701 when Frederick I crowned himself king in Königsberg. His grandson, Frederick II, known as "the Great," began the mighty Prussian war machine about the time of the American Revolution. He doubled the size of his lands by seizing Silesia from Maria Theresa of Austria, and helping carve up a weak Poland, and actually joined East Prussia and Brandenburg geographically.

In the 1860's, through Bismarck's policy of "blood and iron" the German states were welded into the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia. In 1914 the Slav-German struggle flared again. The Germans avenged their bitter 500-year-old defeat by destroying vast Russian forces at a second Battle of Tannenberg. But in 1919 the mapmakers of Versailles detached East Prussia from

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as the Bahamas, the Leeward, Windward, and Virgin Islands. Particular interest was shown in the development of industry and expansion of trade.

An Anglo-American fishery survey of Caribbean waters was inaugurated to determine what areas could contribute most to the islands' food supply. A practical guide on shark fishing—catching, preserving, and marketing—was developed.

A survey of the resort potentialities of the region was conducted and recommendations were made for its expansion. With year-round pleasant, sunny weather; white sand beaches shaded by flaming almond and feathery palm trees and splashed by vivid seas; precipitous, jungle-covered mountains; the Old World atmosphere of the massive stone buildings—souvenirs of Columbus (illustration, cover) and the Conquistadores, the stone towers of pirate legend, the red brick forts of Danish days, the Caribbean islands have everything the most requiring traveler could desire in a holiday playground. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is looking to a peacetime development of these beautiful and accessible islands which will further establish their claim to the names "American Mediterranean" and "Western Riviera."

Note: The areas of the West Indies whose problems the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is considering may be located on the Society's Map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

For further information, see "The British Commonwealth of Nations," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1943*; "Curaçao and Aruba on Guard," February, 1943*; "Americans in the Caribbean," June, 1942*; "British West Indian Interlude," and "Martinique, Caribbean Question Mark," January, 1941*; "America's New Crescent of Defense," and "Saba, Crater Treasure of the Indies," November, 1940*; "The American Virgins," September, 1940*; and "Puerto Rico: Watchdog of the Caribbean," December, 1939.

Bulletin No. 2, February 18, 1946

Edwin L. Wisherd

PORT OF SPAIN'S MARINE SQUARE, A WIDE BOULEVARD CUTTING TROUGH TRINIDAD'S BUSINESS CENTER, HAS ROOM FOR BOTH SIESTA SEEKERS AND HARD WORKERS

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

New States Would Pose Problem of Placing Stars on Flag

IF NEW states should join the Union (Hawaii and Alaska have been frequently suggested) then new stars, the 49th and 50th, would have to be added to the blue union of the United States Flag the following July 4.

How the stars would be arranged is still a guess, for no precedent exists. When President Taft by executive order in 1912 established the first official arrangement for the stars, no provision was made for subsequent additions. At that time the present 48 states were in the Union, and all the continental United States had achieved statehood.

Addition of Vermont and Kentucky Created Early Flag Problem

The law of June 14, 1777, establishing the flag, merely stated that it was to have 13 red and white stripes and a blue union with 13 white stars. No reference was made as to whether the stripes should be horizontal or vertical, and some early flags had vertical stripes. The law also failed to state the number of points the stars should have and the position they should occupy.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791 and Kentucky in 1792. Congress acceded to their demand for recognition by enacting a law on January 13, 1794, providing that after the first day of May, 1795, the United States Flag should have 15 stripes and 15 stars. This was the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The parade of states continued with Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi entering the Union between 1796 and 1817. On April 4, 1818, a third flag law was passed. Each state was to be represented by a star to be added on the fourth of July immediately following its admission, but the number of stripes was to revert to the original 13. Congress recognized that if new stripes were continually added, they would have to be made increasingly narrow until they looked more like lines than stripes.

As early as 1818, Navy regulations gave explicit directions for Navy flags; the Army, however, had its flags made by contract, and so there was no uniformity in its flags when the various branches started to use the Stars and Stripes as national colors. In the absence of specific directions, manufacturers gave their fancy full rein, with the result that foreign diplomats on more than one occasion asked the Government, "Just what is the flag of the United States?"

Flag "Crossed the Delaware" Six Months Early

Research shows that early flags had the stars arranged in circles, circles around a center star, quincunxes (in flag terminology, different number of stars in alternate rows), ovals, great stars, and other geometric designs. The popular belief that the first flag, or flags, almost invariably had the stars in a circle probably comes from the influence of several paintings, especially "The Spirit of '76," which were popular at the end of the 19th century.

Painters of some of the early canvases depicting the flag were confused in regard to dates. Leutze's picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," for example, shows the Father of his Country with a United States Flag on Christmas, 1776, six months before the flag was approved by Congress.

The question has already arisen, "Which star in the new flag would represent Hawaii or Alaska?" The answer is "No particular one." While some patriotic groups feel it is harmless to figure out which star represents a state by taking the

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defeated Germany to give reborn Poland a path to the Baltic. This so-called "corridor" played a large part in Nazi propaganda that preceded World War II.

Königsberg, capital of East Prussia, was once a member of the Hanseatic League of German trading cities. It has kept its reputation as an important port. Its 13th century castle was headquarters of the Teutonic Knights and palace of the early Prussian kings. Its majestic 14th century cathedral is called "the Westminster Abbey of the East." Immanuel Kant, famous German philosopher, was born in Königsberg, played in its streets, taught in its university. Grand opera once flournished in the Königsberg Opera House under Richard Wagner.

Allenstein, one of the chief towns of the Masurian lake district, was for years the home of Copernicus, the astronomer whose theories changed man's conception of the universe. Tannenberg, near the southwest border, scene of the two great Slav-German battles, was until recently the site of a colossal memorial to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who defeated the Russians there in 1914.

Memel, important Baltic port, was ruled by Lithuania from 1919 until 1939, when the Germans took it back and made Memelland East Prussia's northernmost region. Tilsit, in the northeast, is famous as the place where, in 1807, Napoleon and Alexander of Russia met on a raft in the middle of the Memel River to decide the fate of Europe.

Note: East Prussia is shown on the Society's Map of Germany and Its Approaches.

See also "East Prussia Was Germany's Stronghold of Junker Militarism," in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 13, 1944; and "Königsberg, Bombed by Russians, Is World's Amber Capital," May 3, 1943.

Bulletin No. 3, February 18, 1946

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Geo-Graphic Brevities

BIKINI, IN MARSHALL ISLANDS, SELECTED FOR ATOM BOMB TEST

BIKINI, lonely Pacific atoll chosen as the site for the U. S. Navy's series of atom bomb tests on fighting ships, lies 4,750 miles southwestward from San Francisco. That is twice the distance from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor, but in the same general direction.

Bikini is northernmost of the Ralik ("sunset" or western) Chain of the Marshall Island group. It is part of the first prewar Japanese territory to be seized by United States combat teams. Kwajalein, known as the world's largest atoll, invaded by Yanks on Februray 1, 1944, is 170 miles southeast. Eniwetok, invaded 17 days later, is 190 miles to the west.

Like Eniwetok, Bikini forms a nearly perfect oval atoll of barely submerged coral, with a score or more of palm-fringed islets of coral sand rising a few feet above the ocean's surface at varying intervals along its rim. The atoll's east-west length is about 25 miles and its maximum width is 15 miles. The length around the coral perimeter enclosing the lagoon is 65 miles.

At the northeast bulge of the coral ring is a two-mile-long crescent of palms called Bikini Island. It is the home of most of the atoll's 160 easygoing natives who will be evacuated for the tests. Enyu Island, at the southeast bulge, is only slightly smaller. Enirikku, on the south, and Namu, northwest, complete the quartet of principal islets.

Through the 40-foot depths of wide Enyu Channel, on the south rim west of Enyu Island, the "guinea-pig" fleet will steam. Within the lagoon are typical cobalt-blue waters and numerous shoal reefs, but, in general, depths average more than 100 feet. The lagoon area is ample—about 200 square miles—one-sixth the size of Rhode Island. For the first test, the ships will take positions in the lagoon not far off the Bikini Island shore, according to plans.

The Germans knew the atoll as Eschholtz during the years of their tenure, prior to World War I. The Japanese, holding it as part of the big Micronesian area mandated to them by the League of Nations, called it Pikinni. Flies and mosquitoes were numerous until the arrival of Yanks with DDT.

Note: Bikini is shown on the Society's Map of the Pacific Ocean.

* * * * *

FREEDOM PROMISED TO TRANS-JORDAN, ONCE-RICH LAND OF NOMADS

TRANS-JORDAN, an arid country across the Jordan River from Palestine, looks forward to complete independence. The British have announced that they will give up the mandate they have held since the end of World War I.

A nomadic way of life has replaced a once-flourishing agriculture in Trans-Jordan. It is an Arab nation, a land of intermittent droughts, and desert for the most part. Its 400,000 people are scattered thinly over an area nearly as large as that of Indiana.

Shaped like an axhead, with the blade pointing south, Trans-Jordan shares its frontiers with Palestine on the west, the Levant States on the north, Iraq on the northeast, and Saudi Arabia on the east and south. The Jordan River and the salty pocket of the Dead Sea form part of the western border. East of these depressions the land rises to a broad plateau broken with mountains approaching a mile in height.

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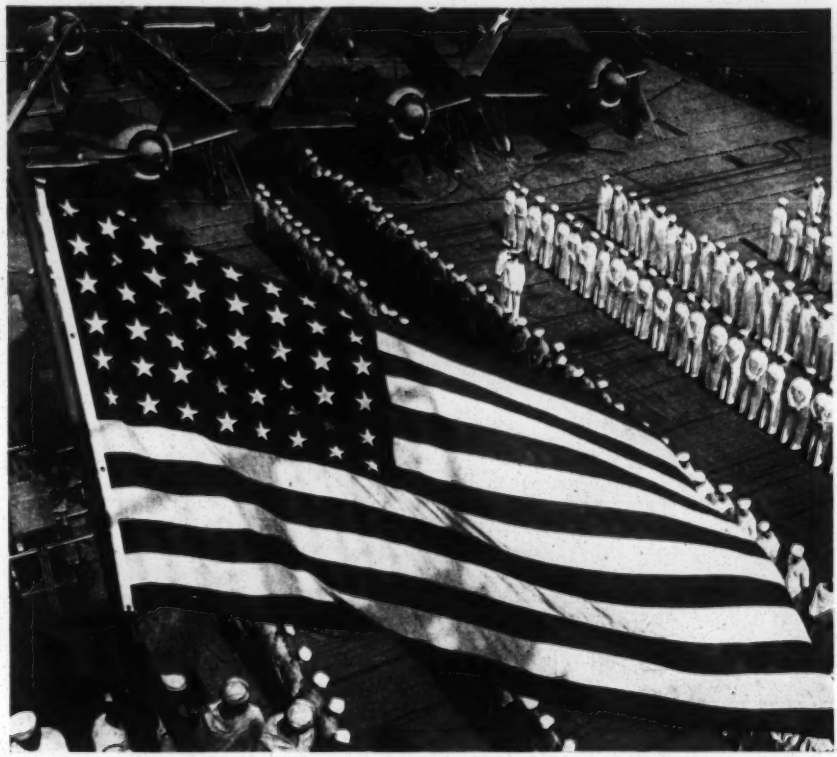
order of the state's admission to the Union and counting out the stars to find the "proper one," many historians think that giving the facts would be preferable.

The original states were not admitted to the Union; they formed it. The Constitutional Convention, held in 1787, ten years after the flag was adopted, made no reference to the flag. Thus the idea that Delaware has the first star in the flag because it was the first state to ratify the Constitution is not supported by official action; all the thirteen original states were first.

The suggestion that the star in the top row next to the staff is for the "first" state and the star in the bottom row next to the staff is for the 41st state admitted to the Union completely ignores the fact that only since 1912 have the stars had an ordered course. At the time the flag act of 1818 was proposed, the suggestion was made in debate that each star represent a certain state, and the idea was discarded. The Congressional Committee stated, "The flag is intended to signify numbers, and not local and particular sections of the Union." The 13 stripes do signify the 13 original states, but like the stars, no individual stripe represents a particular state.

Note: The September, 1934, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* has an article, "Flags of the World," with illustrations in full color. (Orders for copies of this issue cannot be filled as it is now out of print. Teachers will probably find the number among library files of the Magazine.)

Bulletin No. 4, February 18, 1946



U. S. Navy, Official

NEW STATES IN THE UNION WOULD MEAN NEW STAR PATTERNS ON THE FLAG

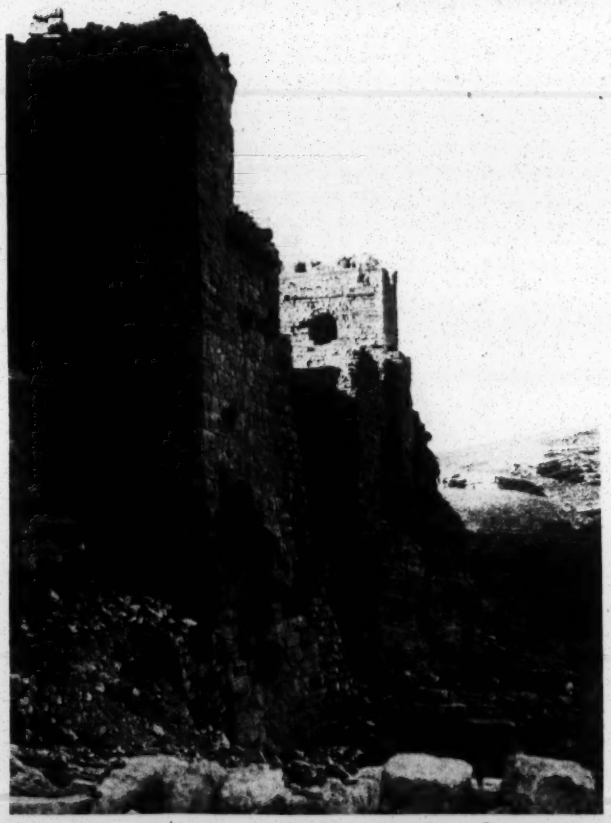
If Alaska or Hawaii becomes a state, the familiar combination of six stars deep and eight across (which has remained unchanged since 1912 when the last of the 48 states were admitted to the Union) would have to be discarded in favor of some combination that would contain 49 or 50 stars within the rectangular blue field.

In Roman Empire times this region was a dependable granary, supplying much of the empire's food. It then supported a million or so people. Irrigation and land conservation were well developed (illustration, inside cover).

With the Arab invasion in the seventh century the conduits, cisterns, well-tilled fields, and terrace walls built to check erosion fell into decay. Permanent occupation of fertile sites gave way to a roving, tent-dwelling culture dependent on animals rather than crops, and interested only in grass for grazing.

Measures now partly in effect to stimulate productive farming include the terracing of hillsides, the planting of fruit trees, and the extension of irrigation facilities. Wheat, barley, fruit, and vegetables are grown in the Jordan Valley, vineyards are cultivated in the hill areas, and grain and vegetables do well in plateau tracts.

Winters in Trans-Jordan are long and rainy; summers are hot and dry, though nights may be cool. Highlands are cold and at times snow-blanketed. Rainfall is uncertain in duration and volume. Watercourses furrow the uplands, but go dry in the hot season.



American Colony Photographers

CRUSADERS BATTLED SARACENS FROM BEHIND THESE WALLS

Trans-Jordan's El Kerak, an outpost built by the Crusaders, protected the frontier beyond the Dead Sea. It is the farthest inland (from the Mediterranean) of all the Crusader castles in the Holy Land. After a long siege this fortress fell to Saladin, leader of the Sacacens, in 1188. The town below its walls was noted in more modern times as a home of lawless fanatics who delighted in harassing the few travelers who ventured their way.

Transportation is still supplied in the main by caravan. Important old trade routes passed through Trans-Jordan, notably from Damascus (Damas) in Syria to Egypt; and from Saudi Arabia by way of Petra, the rose-red city of rocks, to Gaza, near the Palestine coast. Roads fan out from 'Amman, the capital, to all the chief towns. More than a thousand miles of automobile roads were built in 1938. A railway runs along most of the country's western border, connecting Ma'an with Damascus and Beyrouth.

Note: Trans-Jordan is shown on the Society's Map of Europe and the Near East. See also "The Geography of the Jordan," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1944*; "Petra, Ancient Caravan Stronghold," February, 1935*; and "The Road of the Crusaders," December, 1933.

Bulletin No. 5, February 18, 1946